

AMERICANS FORCE HUNS TO RETIRE ON MARNE FRONT
TRANS-ATLANTIC GUNNERS NOW DOWN TEUTON ARMYRETREAT BEFORE
BAYONET ATTACK

Americans in Brilliant Maneuver Against Foe on Great Battle Front

NORTH CHATEAU - THIERRY

Michigan Gun Battalion in Van. Sammies Act Like Experienced Hands.

(Associated Press.)

With the American Army in France, June 5.—The American troops thrown into the present great battle on the front northwest of Chateau Thierry in a brilliant bayonet attack, drove the Germans from Neuilly wood in which the enemy was attempting to establish himself after occupying the village of Veully-la-Poterie in severe fighting.

The Germans poured a heavy machine gun fire into the American ranks but the Americans rushed forward and destroyed the hastily erected machine gun positions on the edge of the woods. Continuing their advance they engaged the Germans at close quarters and cleared them entirely from their positions, driving them back upon the ruined village.

In a sharp combat, marked by the fierceness of the allied machine gun fire, French and American troops fighting side by side, almost wiped out small German forces which had reached the left bank of the Marne near Jaulgonne east of Chateau Thierry. Most of the enemy survivors were rounded up in small groups and made prisoners.

On Monday, in the attack against the Germans at Neuilly, the Americans drove them back one and a half kilometers on the front of a narrow salient. The ground was cleared of the enemy and the Americans are now holding the position. According to the latest reports available, were exceedingly slight, most of them resulting from shell fire.

On Road All Night.

The first Americans to enter the battle zone were troops of a Michigan gun battalion. They arrived on trucks during all of Friday night and arrived at their new position on Saturday morning. These were the troops which attempted to cross the Marne river.

The machine gunners were stationed within a certain town and began operations by knocking the muzzles of their weapons through broken walls, bushes and holes knocked in the side of houses. The guns were skillfully hidden and the Germans were unable to locate them. The Germans shelled the town heavily and the Americans took position in the hills. Later on the enemy entered the outskirts only to be pounded by the allied artillery.

The correspondent today went over the battle area and interviewed many of the American and French soldiers. They are in excellent spirits and confident that the line will hold, although the worst probably is yet to come, as the Germans have not been able to find any more heavy artillery. Until then probably the outcome cannot be determined.

Like Seething Maelstrom.

The battle is raging over a hilly country here crops are growing and there are no prepared trenches. When the Americans entered the line the fighting was shifting back and forth like a seething maelstrom. The Americans each dug in and they went at it like experienced hands. One of the American officers said:

"The Germans are now learning that the Americans are as resourceful as any. The Germans do not like the Americans because they can dig in with one hand and fight with the other and smile at the same time."

In the village of Neuilly, the Marne the Americans are adding the French in guarding homes of the civilians who were driven out by the enemy shelling by day and bombing by night. Many of these little peaceful villages are a host deserted.

The battle area presented a peculiar and impressive picture this morning. The correspondent had motored all night in the rear of the front where the low rumble of guns was followed by flashes along the battle line and shrapnel bursting against a starry sky which seemed alive with enemy airplanes.

Lull at Dawn.

There was lull at dawn and the clouds melted into silvery patches. The ruse of the sun above the battle line where, for a moment, it might have been imagined the hell by night had been interrupted by peace by day.

Win Allies' Admiration.

(Associated Press.)

With the French Army on the Marne, Tuesday, June 4.—American troops made their presence felt at several points in the big battle yesterday and today and won the admiration of their allied comrades. The town of Veully-la-Poterie, between Villers-Cotterets and Chateau Thierry was the scene of the most violent combat in which the Americans took part. There with their French comrades, they succeeded in throwing the Germans back.

When the Americans first came into action here the Germans were trying to enter Veully wood. The enemy battalions were moved down by the trans-Atlantic machine gunners who later supported the French infantry in a counter attack in which the enemy was forced to retire beyond the northern edge of the wood. A serious effort by the Germans to

HE COULD GIVE
CUPID LESSONS

If Cupid should ever get out of form in the sport of heart-piercing, this son of the Samurais would make an efficient coach. He's one of Tokio's master archers, who are reviving the use of Japan's ancient war weapon as a pastime. The sport promises to become the most popular in the island empire.

cross the Marne in the neighborhood of Jaulgonne also brought American machine gunners into the fight. A German battalion succeeded in obtaining a footing on the southern bank but not for long. The Americans and French together resisted with the greatest vigor and killed or captured all the Germans who had crossed the river.

Germans Withdrawing.

The other parts of the new battle line are almost without change but there are evident signs the Germans are withdrawing. Their specially trained storming divisions which executed the first assault.

Whether the enemy intends to make another desperate effort of the same kind somewhere else cannot be foreseen. The German crown prince has not thrown all the divisions of his general reserve into the furnace and probably is saving them for another dash.

NAVY HAS UPPER HAND
OF SUBMARINE SITUATION

Officials Believe German Submersibles in U. S. Waters Have Shot Their Bolt.

(International News Service.)

Washington, June 5.—The navy today had the upper hand in the submarine situation. It was the belief of officials that the German submersibles operating in American waters had shot their bolt, and it was permissible to say that American destroyers were coping fully with the situation.

There was every reason to believe that the movements of the raiders' movements than might be apparent, and this is borne out by the fact that an American destroyer was on the right spot at the right time when one of the submersibles attempted to sink the French steamer Radiolone. Some navy officials even went so far as to hint that the day might bring forth results of a highly gratifying nature to the American public.

German U-boat activities off the Atlantic coast are aimed to start public clamor in the United States, first, for withdrawal of American destroyer forces in European waters, and, second, for interrupting the other side.

Representative Fred Britton, of Illinois, a member of the house naval affairs committee, gave this to the house today as his theory of the present German strategy. If by sinking American ships off our coasts and by shelling American cities at night with four and six-inch guns the Germans were able to achieve their apparent purpose, he said, they would have raised the situation for their submarines now hard pressed in the war zone and have halted the growth in the allied strength on the western front.

"If this is in truth their purpose, and I am convinced it is, the Germans never made a worse mistake in psychology," Britton exclaimed. "The American people want their fighting forces on the other side. They will keep what they have there and send more over in spite of the stream of public clamor, no doubt, for protection of our coasts, but not at the expense of our allies."

Britton said there were 100 craft now seeking submarines in Atlantic waters and he was sure the U-boats would not be successful in eluding all of them. "Incidentally the Germans no doubt are anxious to get one or more of our transports," he added. "The American people must not be too greatly shocked if they are successful. What ever happens, I am sure they will be no demand that troop movements stop, but a very serious hesitancy that they go on at an accelerated rate."

USE WIRELESS
AND WE'LL SHOOT

In Effect Newest "Made-in-Germany" War Slogan on U-Boats.

240 SURVIVORS LAND

Leaves 29 of Carolina's Passengers and Crew Unaccounted For.

(Associated Press.)

New York, June 5.—"Don't use your wireless and we won't shoot" is the newest "made in Germany" war slogan under which the emperor's submarine commanders are carrying their campaign of frightfulness into American Atlantic waters, according to persons among 250 survivors of the steamship Carolina who were brought to this port aboard a coastwise schooner early today. The Carolina was destroyed by U-boat gunfire fifty miles off the Delaware capes Sunday evening.

Stories told by passengers and crew of the sunken vessel indicated that Edwin W. Vogel, of New York City, the ship's 19-year-old chief wireless operator, played a spectacular part of the dramatic raiding of the Carolina. When the submarine messengered the "Use no wireless—we don't shoot," Vogel defiantly repeated his "S. O. S." signals which he had already begun flashing and was on the verge of answering queries from Cape May and the Brooklyn navy yard stations for the Carolina's position when Capt. T. R. D. Barbour, U. S. Navy command, ordered him to quit his key and see whether the Germans would keep their pledge, passengers declared.

To Save Women and Children.

Capt. Barbour said he decided to accept the proposition laid down by the U-boat skipper, because he believed dissent meant forfeiture of the lives of the women and children aboard.

At the arrival of the Carolina being gunned by German submarine, I sent to a couple of times. Within two minutes Cape May station had picked up and inquired for location. But the ship was not there. A third time the submarine operator, butted in and said, "You don't use wireless—we don't shoot."

"I could tell from the faintness of the signal that the Hun sender was geared to be heard not over a half mile away."

"On order then from my captain, I replied that we were leaving to the S. O. S. call."

"I forgot to say that the first shot went right across our bow. When I repeated the call for help, the Hun sent over another which whizzed some distance over our top. A third went to the rear and the fourth and last fell short. It seemed as though it was designed to do so. I guess they intended only to scare us."

Destroyed Secret Code.

"I listened in again and caught repeated calls from Cape May and one from the Brooklyn navy yard asking where we were. I hadn't our bearings, but I knew approximately where they were. Just when I was rising up to give this, Capt. Barbour ordered 'no.'"

"I went out of the wireless room and saw that the passengers and crew were getting into the boats. They went back to the operating room and tore up a secret navy code book which the Huns must have found useful. All other papers of any importance I tore up and put in a silver water pitcher and threw overboard."

"Then the captain came in and with him I took to a boat—every one else had left."

Red Cross Gives Aid.

The survivors were met at the dock by a detachment of Red Cross workers and were driven in ambulances and automobiles to hotels and boarding houses.

Eighteen other survivors from the Carolina arrived today in New York by train from Lewins, Del. In the party were ten passengers and eight crew members. All had been supplied with clothing by the Red Cross and bore no resemblance to a group of survivors. They were all well and unmolested except for the fact that naval officers accompanied them and piloted them to an up town hotel, where they retired immediately.

But Ten Passengers Missing.

All but ten of the 218 passengers aboard the New York and North River Carolina sunk by a submarine have been accounted for, officers of the line announced this forenoon.

SCHOONER BRINGS IN
CAROLINA SURVIVORS

(International News Service.)

New York, June 5.—The schooner Edna B. Douglas arrived here early today bringing 19 passengers and 94 members of the crew from the steamship Carolina, sunk by a German submarine Sunday night off the Jersey coast.

Several hundred relatives and friends of the survivors were waiting at the pier. Many of them had been there all night. Police were thrown about the pier to prevent any one from approaching the schooner. Red Cross workers, with food and coffee, were the first to board the schooner.

Another U-Boat Victim

Schooner Desausa Is Found Floating Off Delaware Capes.

(International News Service.)

New York, June 5.—The schooner Desausa was found floating today off the Delaware capes according to a dispatch received here. She was a victim of a German submarine and is the second to be added to the toll of diver victims today. According to advices received here the Desausa was torpedoed. The fate of the crew is not known.

The schooner Edna, one of the vessels reported sunk last Sunday, has been seen in Atlantic waters in safety, according to a report in shipping circles.

M. Stockwell, New York, the ship's physician.

A number of the crew were Porto Ricans.

Operator's Story.

This was what occurred as related by Vogel—"Sparks" Vogel, a nickname commonly given wireless operators, who stuck to his key sending out appeals for help until ordered into a lifeboat by his captain:

"I was awakened at 5:35 o'clock Sunday evening, as usual, for supper. The other fellow (assistant operator Werner), came running in while I was dressing and yelled, 'Come up here quick.' I rushed into the wireless room and there was a German submarine, the schooner Isabel B. Wiley, 'S. O. S.' Isabel B. Wiley being torpedoed at 11:07; longitude 75°10'."

Told Capt. Barbour, for judging by the strength of the signals the 'sub' must be right on top of us."

"You're right, Sparks," the skipper said, and he bawled out to change our position and we began to zigzag and speed up."

Heard Something Smack.

"At about 6 o'clock I was down for supper when I heard something smack alongside. I went on deck without attracting any more attention than possible and hurried up to the wireless room."

"I could tell from the faintness of the signal that the Hun sender was geared to be heard not over a half mile away."

"On order then from my captain, I replied that we were leaving to the S. O. S. call."

"I forgot to say that the first shot went right across our bow. When I repeated the call for help, the Hun sent over another which whizzed some distance over our top. A third went to the rear and the fourth and last fell short. It seemed as though it was designed to do so. I guess they intended only to scare us."

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GERMANS FORCED
TO RETREAT MILE

Americans Successfully Repulse Vicious Attack on Lorraine Front.

CAPTURE SOME PRISONERS

Most Savage Fighting in Which Our Boys Have Participated Occurs in Neuilly Wood.

By Newton C. Parks, International News Service Staff Correspondent, With the American Army in France, June 4.—(Delayed.)—American infantry on the Lorraine front successfully attacked the Germans on Monday morning, forcing them to retreat a mile and capturing some prisoners. Our losses in this fighting were comparatively light, although the Americans suffered somewhat from shell fire.

A small American patrol in the Lunerville sector encountered a German patrol of seventeen men and a fight followed. Grenades, pistols and bayonets were used. Three of the Germans were killed.

Another American patrol penetrated to an enemy observation post, blowing it up.

There has been unusually heavy artillery firing on the Lorraine front for the past five days, the Germans throwing over several times the normal number of shells. Most of them were "seventy-fives" and "one hundred and fives." There were some gas shells among them, too.

In addition to growing artillery firing there is a great increase in aerial activity.

Several German planes that crossed the line were engaged by our troops. There have been numerous sky combats despite nasty weather.

Savage Fighting.

The most savage fighting that the Americans have yet taken part in since their arrival in France took place at Neuilly wood (north of Chateau Thierry) on the Alsace-Marne battle front. In the gently undulating wood the Americans delivered a brilliant counter-attack against the Germans, engaging the enemy in hand to hand fighting amidst the tangled piles of stumps that had been uprooted by the artillery fire.

The Americans swept the Germans back from the northern fringe of the wood and here proved themselves as the Germans were pressing forward on the Marne. Hundreds of bushes the Americans broke up first one group and then another, heedless of the machine gun fire directed against them.

Charging into the gray ranks of the bushes the Americans broke up first one group and then another, heedless of the machine gun fire directed against them.

Battle for Paris.

"Our troops were rushed into the 'battle for Paris' at a high rate of speed, as the Germans were pressing forward on the Marne. Machine gunners were jammed into huge motor trucks that whirled along the dusty roads throughout Fricke, passing long rows of refugees. They pushed past trains of artillery and arrived in the battle zone early on a certain morning. They took up their positions in shell-cracked buildings. In addition to every where that offered an opportunity, pouring out streams of lead from their machine guns into the ranks of the enemy. The Americans had the advantage of occupying higher ground than the attacking forces."

When the Americans reached the outskirts of Chateau Thierry the allied artillery severely pounded their machine gunners, compelling them to take up new positions.

The Americans first entered the fighting near Chateau Thierry and blocked the attempts of the Germans to effect a lodgment on the southern bank of the Marne. Hundreds of bushes were slaughtered by machine gun fire as they tried to force a crossing and hold it.

Comparatively few of the Germans near Jaulgonne escaped death or capture. When the French and Americans counter-attacked, a large number of the Germans were surrounded. Others fell beneath the withering blasts of machine gun fire or in the hand-to-hand fighting which followed.

French troops broke all their assaults, inflicting serious losses on the adversary.

The artillery fighting continues to be very spirited north of the Alsace and in the region of Rheims."

BATTLE EAST OF AMIENS.

(Associated Press.)

London, June 5.—German troops this morning attempted to raid the British lines southwest of Morlaix, in the region east of Amiens, the war office announced today. Although the enemy was supported by heavy artillery fire, he was repulsed and left prisoners in the hands of the British.

Raids Near Lens.

(International News Service.)

London, June 5.—German artillery was active last night north of the Scarpe and Low rivers and in the sector of Arras and the Ypres-Commines canal. The British war office reported today.

The British made successful raids near Lens and Valenciennes, capturing some prisoners.

The Germans tried to raid British trenches near Valenciennes, supported by a strong bombardment, but were driven off.

BOLSHEVIKI TURNS
BACK YANK TWINS

It was the king of France who marched his men to the top of the hill and

merched them down again. He had nothing on these Philadelphia twins, members of the American railroad service, who went to Russia to help reconstruct the transportation system. Finding the bolsheviks turning handsprings, with no hurry call for their services, they turned around and came home again. They are Louis, Richard and Robert James. Their age, 23, has significance in view of their recent experience.

LOCAL EFFORTS
OF ENEMY FAIL

Attempts at Carlepont Wood,

Dommeres, Courcy and

Chezy Fall Down.

FRENCH ON MAIN FRONT

Tanks Assist Infantry to Rec-

tify Line at Courcy—Brit-

ish Attacked.

(Associated Press.)

Paris, June 5.—The Germans continued local attacks last evening and during the night on the main battle front, the war office announced today. The attempts on the French line at Carlepont wood, Dommeres, Courcy and in the neighborhood of Chezy failed.

In the region north of Courcy an action by the French infantry, assisted by tanks reified the French line on the borders of the forest.

The statement follows:

"Local attacks continued last evening and during the night. On the northern skirts of Carlepont wood two German attacks were arrested by the fire of French machine guns. Other efforts in the region of Autouches east of Dommeres and near Courcy also were broken up. North of Courcy an infantry action supported by tanks enabled the French to rectify their line on the outskirts of the forest."

South of the Ourey the Germans made violent attacks against Chezy and southeast of these localities, French troops broke all their assaults, inflicting serious losses on the adversary."

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MOUNT CHOISY
LINED WITH DEAD

Poilus Hold Troesnes for Four Days With Dogged Determination and Signal Valor.

HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING

Huns Routed When French Descend Mountain With Flame Throwers and Bayonets.

(International News Service.)

Paris, June 5.—Although the battle on the Alsace-Marne front appears to have slackened down, the belief is general that it is only a breathing pause. Military critics expect the next blow to fall in the Montdidier-Neoyon sector in a short time.

(The Montdidier-Neoyon front lies on the southern flank of the salient which the Germans drove towards Amiens in their offensive on the Picardy plains. There are Americans on the battle line immediately south of Montdidier.)

It is known that the Germans still have large available reserves on the Alsace-Marne front. The French are effectively holding the Germans and are expected to strike a telling blow in the Rheims district, where the Germans have been unable to advance.

The Alsace-Marne has been a heavier hour by hour. For four days the French held Troesnes (on the Ourey river north of Chateau Thierry) in the face of hourly assaults. The Poilus had no chance to sleep and nothing to eat. Three times the French evacuated the village only to recapture it in counter-attacks.

Mount Choisy was covered with German dead. There was bloody hand to hand fighting, their counter-attacks, succeeding counter-attacks. The Poilus hid in the cellars at Troesnes, but French soldiers descended with flame throwers, knives and bayonets and routed them out. Grenades were dropped into the dugouts. Sixteen German machine guns were captured in the Troesnes district and hundreds of prisoners.

Brundenburgers, withdrawn from Lens, attacked the French positions at Villers Cotterets.

French troops that won immortal glory on the Verdun front by recapturing Fort Douaumont from the Germans, are credited with the smash that rolled up the Germans for five miles in the Chabry Aulnois sector, west of Chateau Thierry.

Major Pores, with a battalion of French, held Pinon forest for sixty hours and all their cartridges were used up, keeping up their communications with pigeons.

(Pinon forest is north of Soissons. It marked the extreme western end of the Alsace-Marne zone when the Germans began their offensive a week ago Monday.)

FOUR HUNDRED AND
TWO BOYS REGISTERED

Hamilton County's List of Class

One Selective Draft Men

Materially Increased.

Tip 111 12 o'clock, 457 boys last turned 21 years of age had registered at the county courthouse. They were divided between the four registration boards as follows: County board No. 1, 146; county board No. 2, 140; city board No. 1, 125; board No. 2, 161. The whole registration expected is 1,169.

During the entire morning a drizzle of boys came into the registration office. None of the registrars were kept busy. However, a busy rush is expected between the hours of 12 and 2 p.m. 5 p.m. and 6 p.m. and 8 and 9 p.m.

One noticeable feature of the questionnaire in the present registration is that it contained no question as to dependents. The government, apparently, concludes that a boy 21 has no dependents.

Odd to say numbers of the youngsters were married, although this was more true of the negroes than the whites.

The question most difficult for white and black to answer was where their fathers were born. Few of the boys seemed to know exactly where their governors came from. Many of the negroes who were ward liners had trouble locating their wards.

Much trouble was given the registrars in obtaining the negroes' middle names. They would claim they had no middle name and it required clever questioning to obtain it.

A number of boys not yet 21 came in the courthouse to see about joining the army before time. Two such boys, Z. Rowden and D. A. Newton, were interviewed while waiting about the courthouse lobby. They were trying to get into the engineers' corps by some hook or crook. Both said they were good chauffeurs and ought to be able to get into the truck trains, and from that they hoped to break into the engineers' corps.

Registration this year was noticeably slower than the big rush that landed the registration booths last year. Although Mr. Foster V. Brown stated that the registrars would go to sleep if necessary, when lunch-time came around there was no necessity for starvation.

There is every prospect that the selectee list for Hamilton County will be made up.